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BEER IS THE
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The People.

SUNDAY
EDITION.

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

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EDITION.

NO. 1,927.—[REGISTERED AT THE
G.P.O. AS A NEWSPAPER.]

LONDON, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1918.

THREE HALFPENCE

FOCH STRIKES AGAIN: NEW FRENCH ATTACK

BLOW FOR LAON & ST. GOBAIN?

French Attack on the Ailette
and South of Aisne.

PROGRESS ON FRONT OF SIXTEEN MILES.

Yesterday morning the French began new attacks on both sides of the river Ailette (north of Soissons) and also south of the Aisne and the Vesle.

Along the Ailette they attacked in the direction of Courcy at the south end of St. Gobain Massif. South of Ailette the French have captured Mont des Finges, the villages of Allemant and Sancy, and are apparently in the western end of Vailly.

They threaten to turn the Chemin des Dames & endanger Laon.

So far, 1,800 prisoners have been captured on this front. The advance is one or two miles deep on a front of about 11 miles.

South of the Aisne progress is being made on a front of five or six miles. The total attacking front is thus about 16 miles.

The Great American Victory.

"The People" learns that the American troops have rapidly accomplished the task of flattening out the St. Mihiel salient. The latest news received in London shows that the line now runs directly from Pagny, on the Moselle, to Hattoville, and thence along the foot of the heights of the Meuse.

All the villages in the salient have been captured and the front is thus reduced from some 40 miles to a little under 20.

Upwards of 12,000 prisoners have already been counted and a large number of others are being brought in.

The enemy's claim that they foresaw the evacuation of the salient and prepared for it for almost as many years as the war has been on is hardly borne out in view of the number of prisoners and guns taken.

60 Guns Captured.

To have completely evacuated a salient and have left 12,000 or more prisoners and 60 guns can hardly be described as a successful operation.

At the same time, however, the fact that very few stores have been left behind would appear to indicate that the Germans have been preparing to leave the ground. The town of St. Mihiel is practically undamaged.

Railways Undamaged.

The Germans have left the railway from Verdun to Commercy, Toul, and Nancy intact, and this will prove of great help to the Allies.

Another valuable line of rail from Thiaucourt to St. Mihiel, by which the Germans fed their troops in the salient, has also been left intact.

The operation must be regarded as a big local success, and that all the objectives have been reached.

BATTLE GOING ON.

5,320 Austro-Hungarians Among the Prisoners.

Paris, Saturday.—The French papers have nothing but praise for the American victory at St. Mihiel, which is described as one of the finest bits of work in the war, and worthy of the fine appearance of the stage of our great Ally. The "Echo de Paris" writes: "The victory is developing under the able command of Gen. Pershing, in the heat of spring, and will be our Allies, and which the American communiqué estimates modestly at 13,000, but which, according to the latest news, surpasses this figure by 7,000, there are 5,320 Austro-Hungarians. A great action is going on, and the battle of St. Mihiel may take tomorrow another name. It is probable that it is going to amplify the method of the communiqué which will inform us of the important results obtained by the first blow in the American attack will not derive its significance from the area of the soil liberated or from the number of prisoners taken. It will be great news, and the signs of great end of the war, because it will consecrate one of the most remarkable acts of battle.—Reuter.

What Will Probably Happen.

Paris, Saturday.—The "Excelsior" thinks that a recitation of the French front and an extract in difficult conditions under the converging fire of artillery from this day be considered as very probable. Lieut.-Col. Fabry writes in the "Ouest": "It is very evident that the communiqué which will inform us of the important results obtained by the first blow in the American attack will not derive its significance from the enemy's lines at Leshemusil. A "Quieter" Day. The German evening report was as follows:—

The day has been quiet on the fighting fronts. Between the Meuse and the Moselle the enemy has so far not renewed his attacks.

THE GERMAN TALE.

SALIENT EVACUATED VOLUNTARILY.

(Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)

The German official on Friday stated:—"Army of Von Gallwitz: Yesterday the French and Americans attacked the salient of St. Mihiel, near the Combres heights and south thereof, as well as between the Cotes Lorraine and the Mosel. In anticipation of such an attack the evacuation of this salient, which was liable to encirclement from both sides, had been under consideration for a year, and was commenced a few days ago. We did not, therefore, fight out the battle to a finish, but carried out the movements which had been contemplated, and which the enemy was unable to prevent. The French, who advanced on the heights to the east of the Maas, were repulsed. The Combres height, which was lost temporarily, was recaptured by Landwehr troops.

Artillery Fighting.

To the south of the salient a strong resistance. Austro-Hungarian regiments, together with the troops fighting between the Maas and the Vesle, assured the retreat of the divisions standing at St. Mihiel. Between the Cotes Lorraine and the Mosel the enemy attacked on Thiaucourt gained the town of the enemy. To the south-west of Thiaucourt and to west of the Mosel the enemy was repulsed. During the night the evacuation of the salient was completed without interference on the part of the enemy. We are now standing in new lines which had been prepared.

Army of Duke Albrecht: An advance by us on the Hartmannweilerkopf held in prisoners.

English Attacks Fail.

Amiens, Saturday:—Von Boehm.—In the north-west of Bapaume he carried out successfully some minor enterprises. Between Ypres and Arras men's enemy reconnoitring advances failed. An English partial attack to the south-west of Fleurbaix and a strong English advance to the north-west of Hulluch were repulsed. Between the roads leading from Arras and Peronne to Cambrai the enemy continued his attacks early yesterday morning, but was repulsed. We established new posts on the west bank of Canal du Nord, near Patchy, Couche, and opposite Oisy le Verger. In La Bassée sector we have occupied Auchy-la-Basse.

New Posts on Canal du Nord.

Local fighting took place yesterday in the Monthois sector without changing the situation. During the night the enemy attacked again, but was repulsed. We established new posts on the west bank of Canal du Nord, near Patchy, Couche, and opposite Oisy le Verger. In La Bassée sector we have occupied Auchy-la-Basse.

Now Posts on Canal du Nord.

After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, the attack was beaten off.

Attacks Repulsed.

Yesterday a strong hostile attack, in which the enemy employed flamethrowers, was repulsed with heavy loss of life. At the same time, at Thiaucourt the enemy attacked yesterday morning in force under cover of heavy bombardment and penetrated the eastern portion of the village.

After hard fighting attacking infantry were driven out. North of Haynecourt we advanced slightly between the village and the canal. In the evening the enemy attacked east of Trecault, and gained footing in our trench, but was driven out again leaving a number of dead. During the night a strong bombing attack, in which Bourg fired 100 bombs, was employed, was made against our positions north-west of Gouzeaucourt. After forcing our advanced posts to withdraw, the attack was beaten off.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS

FOR AFTER-DINNER SMOKING
By CHARLES LOWE

At the Kaiser's Bedsides.
No one will envy the Kaiser his present position which must be crowding thick and fast upon him; and to those cruel anxieties of his about the course of the war must now be added solicitude for the health of his illustrious consort, which lately necessitated his departure from Main Headquarters and his hurrying her bedside at Wilhelmshöhe. This capital of the whilom Electorate of Hesse-Cassel had been given to Prussia in 1866, can only have painful memories for the Kaiser himself, seeing that it was here where he spent what he once vowed to be the most "disagreeable part of his life" when attending the gymnasium, or high school, of the place, and lodging in the palace—one of the brief residence of King Jerome of Westphalia, and the prison of the Emperor William III. The parents of the Kaiser had easily come to the conclusion that, in view of the democratic tendencies of the time, it was fitting that he should receive an education as near as possible on the English public school system, which should teach him to be in touch with the thoughts, the wants, and aspirations of his future people.

Two Engagements.

The result was fatal, or at least the exact opposite of what was intended. For instead of bringing the Prince into touch with public feeling, it only served to drive him off at a tangent in the other direction, and to deepen his attachment to divine-right despotism. His school-time at Cassel was the most hateful period of his life and when he came to the throne he was never tired of railing at the preposterousness, and even iniquity of the educational system which had stunted, he said, his intellectual growth and embittered his existence. Afterwards he became the virtual master of Bonn, on the Rhine (which is sure to be in the occupation of the Allies before the war is done); and it was during this comparatively happy time that, in one of his autumn vacations ('78), he took a trip to Balmoral to pay his respects to his English grandmamma. On his way to Deeside he called at Cumberland Lodge, Great Malvern Park, the residence of the "Christians," and it was then that he met his fate in the person of Prince Christian's niece, Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, who is now the Kaiserin. Curiously enough it was also when on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral that his father had become engaged to our Princess Royal.

A True German Princess.

The match between Prince William and Augusta Victoria may have been one of mutual affection, but at the same time it certainly was also one of policy, seeing that in 1878, when Bismarck, followed the concluding act of jolt in a drama otherwise rich in strife. That is to say, the father of the Princess had been the sovereign Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, which Bismarck forcibly incorporated with her father's despoiler the question was settled, and the question of the succession of Brunswick was to be disposed of later by the marriage of the Kaiser's only daughter, popularly known as the little "sunshine princess" to the son of the Duke of Cumberland, as claimant at once to the thrones of Brunswick and Hanover. But whatever the motives underlying the match between Prince William and his Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, niece of our Prince Christian, it was at least ten times more popular than had been the union of our Princess Royal with the Prince's father. For did not the German people now re-

jocie in the prospect of the heir to the crown wedding "eine echte Deutsche Princess," a thorough out and out German Princess, though this same people, being lamentably lacking in a sense of humour, failed to realize the irony of such a phrase?

The Three "K's."

A few years of married life sufficed to show that the Royal pair could not have been more happily mated, and that the Empress Augusta Victoria could not have chosen a wife who delighted him better. Leaving to him the exercise of all intellectual brilliance and force of character, she was content to shine—not by any personal lustre of her own, but in the light reflected by the genius of her spouse. While not inferior to her daughter-in-law in respect of these domestic virtues on which the Germans justly set so high a value, the Empress Frederick had always aspired to be a woman of exceptional political tact, and indeed, her popularity was partly due to public conviction that her husband was entirely under the influence of what Bismarck contemptuously called "petrified government." But Augusta Victoria—a name compounded of those of her two predecessors—has never shown that tendency to influence affairs which characterized the one, or that passion for "bossing the show" which the other had. A religious of the straitest Lutheran kind, the Kaiserin as the Germans proudly say of her, was content to devote herself mainly to the three K's, *Kinder, Küche, und Kirche*, or "Kids, Kitchen and Kirk."

A Pearl Among Women.

At a banquet, in his honour by the province of Schleswig-Holstein in connection with the grand autumn manoeuvre of 1890, the Emperor said: "The honour that unites me to this province, and chains me to it in a manner different from all others in my Empire, is the jewel that sparkles at my side—her Majesty the Empress." The "captain's joine" was a rating of no more than a year ago, those being employed solely for the benefit of those officers. If our correspondent would seriously desire to see the head against them." On another occasion the Emperor proudly referred to his consort as a "pearl among women." Her Majesty had no sympathy with those of her sex who wanted to get themselves entangled in various imaginary bonds and natural obligations. She was not the rival, but the helpmate of her husband—wife and friend, and comrade. The Emperor's mother, inheriting the intellectualism of her father, the Prince Consort was in sympathy with the rationalism of Strauss and Renan, like her cultured sister, Princess Alice, who even got Strauss to compose a march for her to play at a benefit concert to raise money for the Red Cross.

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FIGHT WITH FISTS.
Lc-ept. A. Haynes, in a hand-to-hand fight with the enemy, who had worked round behind the position, killed some with the bayonet, and when mixed up with them fought with his fists. He took machine gun from them and drove them back. During a counter-attack a number of the enemy were passed unseen, and opened fire on our troops from the rear. On his own initiative Pte. R. G. B. Miller, of the 1st Battalion, 1st Guards, who was a member of the enemy party, Cpl. W. Hill, M.M., directed his Lewis gun on an enemy aeroplane, causing it to crash down in flames behind the enemy's lines. Their names appear in a D.M.C. list.

QUARTERMASTERS, R.M.

The Admiralty have been authorised to grant the honorary rank of captain to quartermasters, Royal Marines, after the completion of their service in the service, if duly recommended, this provision to take effect from July 1, 1917, and to operate during the continuance of the present war. Quartermasters in the Army and during the war grand the honorary rank of captain after 5 years' commissioned service.

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GREAT SUCCESS OF AMERICAN ARMY'S FIRST "PUSH"

BLOW AT ST. MIHIEL SALIENT.

FIVE MILES GAINED: OVER 8,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

U.S. ARMY'S FIRST INDEPENDENT ATTACK.

One of the historic moments of the war came on Thursday when Gen. Pershing, with the 1st American Army, assisted by some French units, attacked the St. Mihiel salient, south of Verdun.

The Germans have held this salient, which is tactically and strategically important to them, since September, 1914, the nature of the country making it a very strong defensive position.

The Americans made an excellent start in their first great independent offensive, taking many villages, advancing five miles in some places, and capturing over 8,000 prisoners.

It is stated that their objectives are limited, but any success gained at this point is sure to lead to important results later.

U.S. ARMY'S "PUSH."

Pershing Attacks Near Metz: Five Miles Gained.

On Thursday night the following American official communiqué, which is of special interest as it deals with the first great "push" the U.S. troops have made as an independent force, was issued:

"Since I have been in this room I have learnt that an American offensive was launched this morning, and is proceeding satisfactorily. I expect better and better news. Perhaps in years to come we who have gathered here today may look back to a luncheon which marked the beginning of the end."

U.S. WAR MACHINE.

Colossal Output of Men, Ships and Money.

The United States is rapidly gaining momentum as the greatest war machine the world has ever known, says Frank Dildl in the "Daily Chronicle." It was first of all decided when America came into the war that half-measures in the way of preparation would lead to half-results, and time was thus decided to be taken as necessary to make preparations so comprehensive and far-reaching that the ultimate objects would be inevitably attained. The period of preparation is now approaching the summit. The rate at which the United States is shifting its man-power from works of peace to war is shown by the fact that the American military force now abroad is nearly as large as at the time of the entire military establishment 16 months ago. It exceeds 1,500,000 men. The War Department has enlisted already over 3,000,000 men. Within a few days there will be registered for war service every male between the ages of 18 and 45, inclusive, thus ensuring an inexhaustible reservoir of man-power. The new register is expected to list more than 13,000,000 men.

Self-Supporting Army.

The artillery preparation, which was 4 hours' duration, began at 1 o'clock in the morning, and dawn saw more than 100 tanks, manned by Americans and French, and screened by artificial smoke clouds, leading an American column to the attack with success. The Germans offered very little resistance at first. It is probable they have retired to a second and stronger defensive line, where the real fight will be waged. The first village was captured within 45 minutes, the Huns' first line having been completely smashed by the artillery and tanks. Woods and other strong points were then enveloped. The 1st Division, A, C, and D, fighting with the French, took the offensive with the infantry, driving back the Hun planes and bombing wholesale. At 9 o'clock came the report, "Not a single Boche plane in the sky." American observers and bombers were unmolested under an escort of chased planes. The Allied artillery fire was terrific. The massed guns showed the Germans in line, and communications in the rear. American-driven narrow-gauge trains and wagons rushed up ammunition, and all the other work was done by Americans.

The Day's Progress.

The country over which the Americans are fighting is very difficult; high ridges and thick woods offer every concealment for enemy machine-guns, and in addition, the Germans have fortified a line of resistance which has everything in its favour, but the Americans' progress on the first day was very gratifying. There were 2 distinct attacks. The first was delivered on a front of 11 miles between Ay-Hay and Xivry, on the southern front of the St. Mihiel loop. The Americans had advanced to the town of Vigneux, which they took, reaching the southern edge of Bonnville, captured Pannes and Nonsard, and are in the Bois de Gargantua. Their patrols early on Thursday afternoon were north of Nonsard, advancing towards Vigneux, which lies half-way across the loop at this point, and 8 miles from the American front. The British, French, and Americans were to the west of the loop, and the 2 American forces entered St. Mihiel at the point of the loop, and hold the western outskirts. The American force attacking north of St. Mihiel captured Combes and is reported to have reached the western outskirts of Domartin-la-Montagne, an advance of over 2 miles.

Food Supplies.

America's effort in the food line is shown by the fact that land for formerly starved 1,200,000 cattle, now in surplus, is to be fed to 7,500,000 horses. Thousands of animals are being trained, record times have been willingly paid, the 3 Liberty Loans have been oversubscribed, over £90,000,000 has been contributed to the Red Cross funds in less than a year.

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Impact of St. Mihiel.

The part of the German wedge in the line which the Americans are cutting off is about 13 miles wide and 12 miles deep. The ground which the Americans have gained is of great importance, bringing them nearer to the famous British "frontline" which they are obtaining a great proportion (60 to 80 per cent) of their iron ore for munitions. From Briey they are a little more than 20 miles distant at Combes. Three of the trunk railways by which the German armies in Flanders and Western France are supplied run between 30 and 40 miles north of Combes, so the American Pershing's command-in-chief, and with details of the divisions composing them, the States from which the men in them come, and the names of the divisional commanders;

Keep on Hitting.

American newspapers just received show graphically that the people of the United States are waging "private war." The Press was officially supplied last month by the Washington War Office with a detailed list of corps and corps commanders now in the battle-line under Gen. Pershing's command-in-chief, and with details of the divisions composing them, the States from which the men in them come, and the names of the divisional commanders;

SOLDIERS WHO WANT THEIR DUE AND NO MORE.

Among nearly all the American troops I have met a very genuine and praiseworthy modesty (says H. Warner Allen in the "Daily Express"). One company officer, who had been a private soldier and who was having a short spell of convalescence after being badly gassed, said to us, "We do not want to be told that we are the best troops in the world. We know that we are now to the job, and have a lot to learn. It is enough for us to know that what we have done has satisfied such fighting soldiers as Marshal Foch and Gen. Mangin, and after the war is over?"

MODEST AMERICANS.

To have commanded this splendid army, which at a time of grave crisis has nobly done its duty, fit us with pride. We have proved that we are not cowards. Please God these never will return.

THE KAISER'S FATE?

The German Minister at Stockholm has asked the Foreign Department of the Swedish Government for a copy of the "New York Herald Magazine of the War" on account of its containing on the first page a picture of the German Emperor with the text, "What's to be done with the Kaiser when the war is over?" The Minister of Justice is reported to have ordered the seizure of the R.A.F. with the statement:

KEEP ON HITTING.

American newspapers publish a letter written by Lord Milner, Minister of War, to an American correspondent in response to an inquiry:—The remarkable achievement of the Allies since July 18 is of the first importance for it shows that we can win the war, but most assuredly we will not win the war if we get the idea that we afford a relaxation of our effort. America's strength, great as it is, can only be relied upon to bring about a decision if it is added to the forces of the European Allies, and not substituted for them.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

The American Embassy states that there is no truth in recent rumours that President Wilson contemplates visiting Europe.

VICTORS ON A

CAPTURED HUN GUN.



One of the many guns taken by the British during the recent fighting on the West Front. The boys are wearing the "winning smile" — which won't come off. [Official Photograph.]

REVOLVER DRAMA.

FRENCHWOMAN SENT TO PRISON.

A mysterious "Miss X," and a reverend wireless apparition, arrived in the Muswell Hill shooting case at the Old Bailey, where Mrs. Clemence Wohlgemuth (37), the French wife of a naturalised German, Adolf Wohlgemuth, a doctor of science at University College, was tried for shooting her husband.—Mrs. Wohlgemuth, said Sir Archibald Bodkin, prosecuting, has a daughter by a previous marriage married to an interned German. On June 1, after a guard at the house in Muswell Hill, there was a shot and Wohlgemuth collapsed. His wife later said, "Yes, I shot him. I did not intend to hurt him." The husband said, "She shot me in the back as a damned Frenchwoman would do." Later Mrs. Wohlgemuth said she did.

He is always threatening me because I am French. She sits and laughs when he hears that the Germans are advancing. —Wohlgemuth gave evidence, and was asked by Sir R. D. Muir: Have you studied wireless telegraphy? No. —When you were taken to hospital did you have some wireless apparatus in your possession? Part of the helmet might perhaps have been removed for wireless. There was no installation. I had a coil which I had had for years and years. I required the things for my research work.

"My Own Bunt." —Wohlgemuth said that Miss X had visited him at flat in St. Pancras he had taken for the purpose of seeing him. She said, "I have no money. What do you do now?" He said that he made out a new will. Did it leave everything you had? Indefinitely to Miss X? Yes. She would know my desires and would carry them out. I wanted my money to go to University College. —Did you always wish the Germans success? No, I have said that it would be the greatest misfortune if there were not a union with the German Army. And so he wrote to the German Army. And so he wrote to Miss X when he thought he was dying from the bullet wound as "My own bunt." He said that what he wrote was "My own bunt." It was signed "Your own Peter." He denied any guilty relationship with her. Before leaving the witness-box he said: "I had a firm conviction that my wife had been trying to poison me. The whole thing was an accident. When I was hurt I fell down and lay in the corner. If she had intended to kill me she could have shot again, but she did not."

Reminded of Carmen. —Sir A. Bodkin: How did she come to have the revolver? She has threatened to kill me for years now, but isn't it all bluff? She is fond of theatrical attitudes. Even in my state of agony she reminded me of Carmen in the opera.—Mrs. Wohlgemuth, in an agitated way, related how she discovered a letter which told of Miss X. "When he went I found I could not live without him. His sister died. She was not consciously fetch the revolver, and had cut it. This is the first time she has threatened to kill me. The whole thing was an accident. When I was hurt I fell down and lay in the corner. If she had intended to kill me she could have shot again, but she did not."

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No Fire Brigade Strike. —A meeting was held at the Ministry of Labour between members of the L.C.C. with their officers and members of the London Fire Brigade, with their union secretary, under the chairmanship of Sir Geo. Askwith. Any question of stoppage has now been removed. The firemen demand recognition of their union, the adding of 20s. of their weekly bonus to their permanent pay, 10s. a week pension, and a day off in 10 with 8-hour shifts after war.

Cotton Trade Crisis. —A statement issued by the Board of Trade respecting the crisis in the cotton trade, points out that the Government was anxious that everything possible should be done to improve the circumstances of operatives through the reduction of hours of work, the trials and anxieties arising from the limited supplies of cotton. The Cotton Control Board decided to meet in part the complaints about loss of wages, etc., and the solution of the difficulty was accepted by the leaders of the operatives. The only section of the operatives who failed to accept the terms of the agreement made by the Board of Trade was the spinning section, who insisted on a minimum wage of 2s. per hour.

Trade Unionists. —The cotton operatives, who decided to strike, were the subject of the damaging effect of a strike on the successful prosecution of the war. The Government has had no option but to obtain, under the Defence of the Realm Act, an interim injunction to prevent the distribution of strike pay.

Railway Men and Women. —The railway workers demand for a further 10s. a week to 10s. a week, and the women's demand for "equal pay" were the subject of negotiations this week. No settlement has yet been reached, but the conference between the N.R.U. and the Railway Executive will be continued.

Bakers. —Complaint of delay by the employers and the Ministry of Labour due to the strike of the Bakers Union for a minimum wage of 4s. for a 48 hours' week was made in a meeting of the London committee, and a resolution was passed recommending that members' strike notices should be served unless assurance of prompt arbitration are forthcoming next week.

Farm Workers. —Before the introduction of a minimum wage farm workers enjoyed a number of allowances in kind, the value of which meant a considerable addition to their small cash wages. The legal minimum wage, however, entitles the workers to get the whole amount in cash, but the time the tram had got well away from the platform got off. He went into a house and told the lady he had been released from prison, but that I was there only as an absentee. She took pity on me, gave me some clothes, and a shilling. I then went home, and my mother gave me some more clothes.

The Common Sergeant said that as a prisoner had still a long time to serve he would sentence him only to 1 day's imprisonment on this charge, but he added, "You must not try this again."

Co-operative Workers. —A leading member of the Co-operative Wholesale Society's retail staff, Mr. J. E. Smith, has been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment for obstructing the execution of a judgment of £100,000 against the Society.

Women's Series of Frauds. —A sentence of 12 months was passed at Bristol on Winifred Joan Ferry (21) for a series of frauds. It was stated that prisoner obtained the uniform of the Women's Volunteer Reserve at Birmingham and went to London and other parts of the country, and a resolution was passed recommending that members' strike notices should be served unless assurance of prompt arbitration are forthcoming next week.

Death from a Pin Prick. —Death, by misadventure was the verdict at an Islington inquest on Isabel Bertha Webb (14), who lived at Greenhill Road, Hornsey Rise. Webb, it was stated, pricked a pimple on her nose with a pin. Inflammation set in, and in a day or two extended, and becoming very ill, she was taken to the infirmary, where she died from septic fever from acute meningitis, following cellulitis, set up by the pricking of the nose.

Dying Pit Boy and His Pony. —A pit pony-driver, aged 19, was killed in a Leicestershire mine by the falling of a quantity of stone on to the line of rails. During a period of unconsciousness the boy repeatedly ejaculated remarks which apparently he had used to encourage his pony.

London Water Board. —Many of the workers employed by the London Water Board have made a demand for higher wages, and the application will be considered by the Works Committee on Sept. 18.

L.C.C. Asylum Staffs. —L.C.C. asylum staffs decided to give notice to the Works Committee that it is their intention to demand a 2s. increase in wages unless they are granted a 2s. increase on pre-war wages—10s. to be permanent and 10s. in the form of a bonus. This application represents generally an increase of 1s. on the present rates. The women employees demand equal pay with the men.

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THE PEOPLE, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1918.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK LIMITED.

AMALGAMATION MEETING.

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the London City and Midland Bank Limited was held at the Cannon-street Hotel, on Saturday, to approve the Agreement for the amalgamation of the London Joint Stock Bank Limited with the London and Midland Bank Limited; provided for an increase in the Directors remuneration, to increase the Capital of the Bank, and to change the name of the Co. to London Joint City and Midland Bank. The Chairman (Sir E. H. Holme) said that the L.C. and M. Bank had consistently said that the L.C. and M. Bank had been in existence since 1888 and it was only a continuation of their policy to seek to obtain a union with the London Joint Stock Bank. Bankers were confronted with the problem of increasing the Capital of the country after the war to the condition previously occupied, and, further, amalgamations were necessary to retain the London Joint Stock Bank as the financial centre of the world. The Chairman said that the L.C. and M. Bank had been enlarged and strengthening their Joint Stock Banks by amalgamations, the opening of new branches, and the bank had been able to make good against them that had not made full preparation for the increased international trade competition which would arise after the war, and that they had not sought to do so, as their power to retain London as the financial centre of the world.

Amalgamations Abroad.

It is look, said Sir Edward, at what is happening elsewhere. The feeling that it is necessary to merge our banks in the banks is growing all countries. Amalgamations are taking place in all parts of the world, notably in Germany, America, in Canada, and Australia. The cry all over the world is that we must have a larger and stronger. This can only be done as it has been done in our country, by amalgamations. The Chambers of Commerce have been afraid that manufacturers and merchants would not get the same assistance from the amalgamated bank that they got previously from the two separate institutions. We must remember that banks have to make profits in the same way as other businesses, and that which are amalgamating cannot be always locked up. They must be lent, otherwise the bank will not be a success, and in that case the bank, which will have been made up of two banks, will have to lend quite as much or even more than the two banks lent individually to the joint bank to the extent that they were made by the separate banks before the amalgamation there can be no cause for complaint by the industries, but we must remember that there is a better accommodation, if their demands are shown to be the case.

Growth of Deposits.

Deposits have also increased much more than the banks have been able to keep, which have taken over and have remained as a small and separate institution, and consequently we have been able to give more accommodation. In illustration of the truth of what I say, we will give you the advances which have been made by our bank every five years since we came to London in 1891 up to the present time, and show you that they have kept pace with the increase in our deposits:

Year Advances.

1891	£42,000,000
1895	8,650,000
1901	23,214,000
1905	28,040,000
1911	42,424,000
1913	51,309,000
1914	62,425,000
1915	65,295,000
1916	74,048,000
1917	81,15,000
June 1918	87,530,000

Deposits.

18,118,000

15,757,000

44,730,000

52,223,000

63,654,000

93,834,000

122,733,000

130,000,000

129,621,000

220,552,000

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"LARRY LYNN" cannot correspond by post with Misses Gainsborough, so I will enclose a copy of my racing or general sport questions. A coupon from page 7 must accompany every query.

Millford-lane, Strand, W.C.2.

GAINSBOROUGH'S FUTURE

HE, HAN, AND THE CESAREWITCH. It was a race not simply of Manton first, but Manton first, second and third and the rest nowhere in the subsequent stakes. The 3 horses from Wiltshire finished exactly in the order in which I placed them in the table in the margin on the race Prince Cluney was the second favourite than My Deport. It is suggested that Prince Cluney might have done better with the setting of a steeper pace. I am afraid, however, that thinking a slightly better class animal, whilst undoubtedly she has improved by leaps and bounds since the spring.

At the same time Gainsborough stills up and down and her horse is of course as to whether he is Gay or Cesarewitch.

It is largely a matter of opinion and opinion is as varied as the number of

followers. I am afraid, however, that both as 3-year-olds were great animals, unquestionably the best of their year.

The 2 colts possess few similarities, in build and action. She is a very good

Cambridge. Now she has had well backed to win the Cambridgeshire.

The withdrawal, however, only re-

lates to her entry in the meeting.

She is still in the Cambridge-

shire and Jockey Club Cup. He has

nevertheless been slightly anxious.

There was some consternation in cer-

tain quarters when it was announced

that Gay would not be available for his

engagements, for he had been well

backed to win the Cambridgeshire.

What of 1919?

It is, perhaps, a pity that no opportuni-

ties have or can occur for the 2 Mantons

to meet in public. What a meet-

ing it would be, considering

no matter how favourable things may

continue it is slight odds against us doing

so.

"Of course, they can win all the races

if they have got the cattle," was the re-

BOXING NOTES By COUNT OUT.

The Dick Burge Memorial.

Have you ever heard the story of "Bobby" the "black"? No? Well, you might hear it some day. Just as it will be the "black" attached to the boxing booth in which Dick Burge was the "star performer". And how good it was to listen to the old ring-worn champion recite his stories in his madcap days. Ever mindful of those with whom he used to share the glare of the naphtha lamps, Dick always had a good word for the blacks and always a good word for the whites. Dick Burge, the fighter, was a great and generous man; always ready to extend a helping hand. Never mind from whom the cry came, Burge was there to help. But the last time I saw him he had about all that was left of him—the "kiddies."

"Do good by stealth and blush to find it fame" was a recurrent experience with Burge. And this was no latter-day virtue.

McKinnon, of Roscoft, called at the

place and on gear, bleeding from the

hand, was summoned, and on search-

Friday, the Doncaster record would have been breached. As it was, the grand total of £132 guineas was attained. At Doncaster two sale rings were going all the time, but at Park Pads docks only one is available. It can be seen that the seller is a man of taste, for his business must have been on the "Messrs. Tattersalls, and everyone else closely concerned."

SPORT JOTTINGS.

Who was the sporting peer who laid £10,000 to £1,000 on Gainsborough, when more than 3 to 1 was being asked for?

Keep an eye on Lovelote colt, who was prevented from running on Wednesday owing to a swelling on the chest.

Just as by far the greater part of the spectators at the sales, there is still money for good racing stock without letting high-class horses go out of the country.

Two or three years ago, two big autumn handicaps are more plentiful than rationed blackberries.

Though unplaced in the substitute St. Leger, the racing of the year has given me the impression that she is in the

Cambridgeshire. Now for the weightless.

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